

# THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

By F. A. TYLER.

Devoted to News, Politics, Scientific, Commercial, Agricultural and Miscellaneous Information.

\$3 in Advance.

"Power is never conferred but for the sake of the public good."

VOLUME 1.

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## THE REGISTER.

Printed and published every SATURDAY at THREE DOLLARS in advance. Subscribers who do not pay in advance, will invariably be charged four dollars.

Advertisements inserted for one dollar, per square (of ten lines or less), for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

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## 1,500,000 OF SANDERS' SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS

have been sold comprising:

Sanders' Primary School Primer, 48 p.

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plete set of Spelling and Reading Books,

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our Schools and Academies. They have

been recommended by the principal

Deputy Superintendents and Teachers

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months have been introduced into the

Schools of Maysville, Newport, Corvin-

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New Albany, Madison, Rising Sun, In-

dianah, Oxford, Hamilton, Middletown,

Springfield, Xenia, Dayton, Lancaster,

etc., Ohio; the public and the principal

Select and Academe Schools of Cin-

cinnati.

Such has been the demand for these

books, that, although recently publish-

ed, more than 1,500,000 copies have

already been disposed of.

From the numerous commendatory

notices of these books which have re-

ceived we select the following from the

distinguished instructor F. G. Carey, A.

M., Principal of Pleasant Hill Academy:

Another new series of School Readers!

Truly, of making of books there is no

end. When I received the series of

School Readers by Sanders, my impres-

sion was, that there was no demand for

any further addition to the many already

in use. And under this impression I

took up this series, and, after a critical

examination, I am constrained to say

that it was entirely removed. I unhesi-

tatingly give this series of books my

decided preference, and as the best evi-

dence of my regard, have introduced it,

together with Sanders' Speller, into my

institution.

Some of the points among the many

that might be mentioned that prefer its

claims to superiority are: 1. It is more

regularly progressive in its character,

and, consequently better adapted to the

mind in its various stages of advance-

ment—an element of the first importance

in a series of school books. 2. The

contents, embracing selections of a high

literary character, and decided moral

tendency, from a great variety of au-

thors, principally American, are more

deeply interesting to the young than

those of most readers. 3. The lessons

on the elementary principles of our lan-

guage and the few plain rules and ex-

ercises for reading correctly as well as

rethorically, prefixed to the 4th Reader,

are of great utility.

The Speller is in no respect inferior

to the Readers, and upon the whole I

would recommend this as the best series

among the many that has come under

F. G. CAREY.

Pleasant Hill, July 21, 1843.

We have on hand a complete assort-

ment of School and Classical Books,

which we offer at wholesale for cash at

the lowest New York rates adding, in

some cases, the cost of transportation.

Country merchants are invited to call

before purchasing.

WM. H. MOORE & Co.

Sanders' School Book Publishers,

110 Main st. Gazette Building,

Oct. 21, 1843.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Horrible Massacre!

DESTRUCTION OF THE NESTORIAN CHRIS-

TIANS BY THE TURKS.

The pure and upright Nestorian Christians, dwelling in primitive simplicity and happiness in their mountain fastnesses, have been sought out by the bloodhounds of Mohammed, and doomed to annihilation. The circumstances connected with this sad event are melancholy in the extreme, and are detailed by a correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, [writing from Constantinople under date of the 17th of August,] as follows:

You have been informed of the combination between the Pacha of Mosul and several powerful Kurdish chiefs for the extermination of the Nestorian Christians of Chaldeana. Letters received the day before yesterday contain a deplorable account of the results of the attacks of the United Troops. They had penetrated the centre of the Tiyarce district burnt the villages and churches, destroyed the crops, and put the inhabitants of both sexes to the sword. Three, or according to other accounts, five brothers of the Patriarch have been slain, his mother was cut in half, and his sister horribly mutilated.

The Patriarch himself had fled to Mosul and taken refuge in the British Vice Consulate. Thus a sect which had preserved its independence during centuries, and had resisted the persecuting sword of Islam, when wielded by the most powerful and most intolerant of the followers of Mohammed—which, in its simplicity and isolation, had maintained the doctrines and forms of a primitive church for above fourteen centuries, and which had escaped the corruption of religion, morals, and of character, so conspicuous in all other christian sects of the East—has now, in the weakness of Mohammedanism and in the strength of European Christianity, been delivered over to destruction.

Although the Turkish authorities merit the strongest condemnation for the part they have taken in the massacre, yet there are others concerned who are almost equally responsible for the results. The history of the fall of the Nestorians is a new example of the consequences of a system pursued by foreigners in the East, which we cannot contemplate without the utmost indignation. All those who have been the direct or indirect instruments of their destruction, although they may not have anticipated a result of so serious a nature to their intrigue, and although they may now shelter themselves under the cloak of religion, have been guilty of a great crime against humanity.

In their mountain fastnesses the Nestorians had retained their independence for centuries. The first western traveller who succeeded in penetrating into them, was Dr. Grant, an American missionary. His object in visiting them was the establishment of schools and other means of instruction. No sooner had Dr. Grant met with some success in the mountains, than the Roman Catholic missionaries at Mosul, supported by French political agents, endeavored to counteract it. The English High Church was also jealous of American encroachments in the midst of a sect still venerable in Episcopacy; and an additional firebrand was thrown into the country last autumn, in the person of the Rev. Mr. Badger. During last winter the three parties—the American the Puseyite, and the Roman Catholic have waged an open warfare among themselves. The Americans who had been first in the field, only acted on the defensive; the influence they had already acquired among the Nestorians, enabled them, without much difficulty to retain their position. The object of the two remaining parties was to eject the Americans, and to establish their own influence. They did not act in concert, for their mutual enmity equalled their hostility to the Americans. No means were left untried to effect their object. The agents of the Church of Rome received the earnest co-operation—in fact, became the tools—of the French political agents. Mr. Badger enjoyed the support of the British local authority.

A report began to prevail that the Americans were assisting the Nestorians to build forts in their mountains. The ignorant inhabitants of the surrounding country, and their Governor, the Pacha

of Mosul, readily believed the assertion. For sometime access to the mountains from the west, was denied to the American missionaries. Mr. Badger and the Romanists renewed their separate attacks. Both had interviews with the Patriarch, and both believed that they had established their influence. The suspicions of the Pacha of Mosul were excited; from both parties he received accusations against their respective adversaries, tending to increase his alarm.

Mr. Badger pointed out the danger of Roman Catholicism and French influence in the mountains; the French in return the danger of English influence. At length the combination we have described was formed, and those alone who were innocent have fallen victims to the intrigues of men who announce themselves to them as their only saviours—the ministers of Christ, and the teachers of civilization.

Strict justice compels us to state that the Americans are in this instance without blame. They established themselves first on the mountains, and their efforts were successfully directed to the improvement of the inhabitants, without any ulterior political design. We believe that had the Church of England zealously co-operated with them as Protestant Christians, instead of opposing them as heretical enemies, the disasters we have described would not have occurred; as it is one of the most ancient and most interesting sects in the world interesting from its origin, from its language, and from the purity of its Christianity—has been sacrificed to the religious quarrels of American Independents, English Puseyites, and French Roman Catholics.

The second event to which we have above alluded, as showing a disposition on the part of the Porte to return to the ancient anti-Christian system, is the threatened execution of an Armenian: which is hourly expected, notwithstanding the most powerful exertions in his favor on the part of the foreign embassies. The only crime of this man is the recantation of a profession of Mohammedanism, said to have been made in an hour of intoxication. Should the Porte persist in his capital punishment, which there is every reason to fear will be the case—the sympathies of all Christians will certainly be enlisted against the Government. Since the unfortunate Servian affair the Porte has assumed an attitude which may, perhaps, be justified by plausible argument but is injudicious in the extreme, and may end in the destruction of this country.—Abandoned by Europe in a question which intimately affected her power, her pride, and her independence, Turkey has made a last effort to regain the position she enjoyed a century ago—a position of isolation and defiance. Such are the feelings of the present Ministry and the Divan. We may talk of Russian intrigues and Russian aggression, but the time may come when the policy of Lord Aberdeen may be recognized as he first great blow to the existence of this empire. It may, perhaps appear ridiculous to connect a public execution with the Servian question, but those who understand Eastern policy will be able to trace the connection of those events, when the execution is taking place, to show the contempt felt by the Porte for Christendom and for British influence.

The number of persons who have perished has not been ascertained. The population was about 100,000. Neither age, sex, nor condition met with mercy. All were sacrificed by the savage Turks.

### A Legal Paradox.

An ejectment case tried at the present Circuit Court, presented this result.—The defendant paid for a piece of land by per acre. There was a dispute about the boundary and his neighbor sued him. It was found he had purchased, without coming on the disputed territory. He was beaten. He then recovered back from his grantor, on his warranty, part of his purchase money. A new trial was obtained in the ejectment suit and he is now successful in that. So that, in the first place, he gets land which he did not buy; in the next place makes another man pay him for it, and finally holds both the land and the money. This goes beyond the famous cracked kettle case, in which the borrower said he should prove, firstly,

that he never had it, secondly, it was cracked when he got it, and thirdly, that it was whole when he returned it.—[Utica Gazette.

Some one has beautifully said, that it is better to sow a good heart with kindness than a field with corn, for the heart's harvest is perpetual.

### Melancholy.

Aymer, the American vaulter who was recently killed in England, in the attempt to throw a double somerset, left a wife at North Adams, Mass. The Transcript printed at that place, gives the following melancholy account of the effect produced upon Mrs. Aymer by the news of her husband's death:

"Mr. Aymer formerly resided in this village, and left here engaged in his profession about a year since. He has here, residing with her mother, a beautiful and lovely wife of 20, to whom the intelligence of his awful death was communicated by means of the above extract on Friday last. She read it, shed a tear over it, and burst into the wild laugh of the maniac. It was one of the most heart rending scenes the eye ever beheld, to look upon the mental ruins of this beautiful female, to encounter that wild and frantic eye, and to listen to the incoherent and unmeaning conversation of one whose reason was stranded. On the Sabbath she arrayed herself in her bridal dress, and wandered over the fields plucking flowers, and decking herself with fantastic ornaments, piercing the ear and the heart with her frantic calls for her husband. Mrs. Aymer buried her only child in New-York the past summer, and is now verily alone on the bleak waste of life, without a star to guide her frail and shattered barque, and without a beacon-light to warn her of quicksands and shoals."

Dispensation of the fullness of Time. Ephesians 1st chap. 10th verse: That in the dispensation of the fullness of times, he might gather together in one all things in Christ, both which are in Heaven and which are in earth even in him.

This perfect and last dispensation commenced since the 21st of March (the time of the end.) The first proclamation was made in the College Hall, Rev. 14 c. 6, 7 verse. And I saw another angel fly in the midst of Heaven having the everlasting gospel to preach to them that dwell on earth, and to every nation and kindred and tongue, saying in a loud voice, Fear God and give glory to him; for the hour of his judgment is come and worship him that made heaven and earth, and the sea and fountains of waters.

The proclamation was followed by a lecture on the first mark of the beast—the mark in the forehead. In this dispensation is fulfilled the prophecy of Daniel, 7th chapter, 22d verse, until the Ancient of Days came and judgment was given to the saints of the Most High; and the time came that the saints possessed the kingdom. 26th verse, But the judgment, shall sit, and they shall take away his dominion, to consume and destroy unto the end. 27th verse, And the kingdom and dominion and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and all dominions shall serve and obey him.

The kingdom begins by a power (Dan. 2nd chapter, 45 verse,) a stone cut out of the mountain without hands, possessed by a person called the shepherd, the stone of Israel, Gen. 49th chap., 24th verse, received from Jesus the Messiah. Rev. 2d chap. 26th, 27th and 28th verses. And he that overcometh, and keepeth my works unto the end, to him will I give power over the nations: and he shall rule them with a rod of iron; as the vessels of a potter shall they be broken to shivers; even as I received of my Father and I will give him the morning star.

Rev. 22d chap. 16 verse: I Jesus have sent mine angel to testify unto you these things in the churches. I am the root and the offspring of David and the bright and morning star. The person who overcomes and reaches (the position from which Adam fell) receives spirit wisdom and power of our Lord Jesus (in accordance with the above promises) will fulfil the 2nd and

72d Psalms and will be the messenger of the covenant of Malachi, 3d chap., and will lead the Saints. And he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver, and he shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness, 2d verse.

Daniel 12th chap. 10th verse. Many shall be purified and made white and tried, but the wicked shall do wickedly: and none of the wicked shall understand; but the wise shall understand.

He is the person who rides the 'white' war 'horse' and leads the armies. Rev. 18th chap. 11th to 16th verses. The rule is to be taken from Satan and possessed by the Saints before Jesus the Messiah comes in person in the clouds of Heaven, with power and great glory.

110th Psalm. The Lord said unto my Lord, sit thou at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool.

This dispensation will begin with the descendants of Jacob, who lost amongst the Gentiles a knowledge of their ancestry, and regained it through the sealings. Rev. 7th chap. God will write his law on their hearts; and put in their inward parts, which is the last, the unconditional covenant, which covenant they will not break. This covenant has been made with me, the perfect law is written on my heart, hence I would not eat flesh, use tea, coffee, or tobacco, for all the wealth that man could give me.

Judgment begins with the churches and political parties of our country, and those who desire the welfare of man are invited to obey the laws of this dispensation. The law of Adam for food, the ten commandments, (repair the breach of them according to the law of justice of Moses), the laws of adoption and the law of Love of Jesus, the son of God, and remember that vengeance belongeth to God, and when you have overcome, be enrolled in the army, and we will drive Satan's power from our country, we will pursue him and drive him from the British Isles and meet him at Jerusalem, to the overthrow of the Universal Emperor of the wicked nations, we will meet the Messiah at Jerusalem, and be changed into his glorious image, and reign with him and the just of all ages during the Sabbath of a thousand years, and at the time of the general resurrection, will be transferred to the new earth, and enter the celestial city, (Rev. 21st chap.) and be with the foremost of Adam's family forever.

A follower of the Lamb,

REES E. PRICE.

### Authors in England—by Willis.

The fact is, that the position of a mere literary man in England, in any circle above that to which he is born, is that of jackall. He is invited for what he contributes to the entertainment of the aristocratic lions and lionesses who feed him. He has neither power nor privilege in their sphere. He dare not introduce a friend except as another jackall, and it would be for very extraordinary reasons, that he would ever name at the tables where he is most intimate, his father and mother, wife, sister, or brother. The footman, who sometimes comes to him with a note or book; knows the difference between him and the other guests of his master; and by an unpunishable difference of manner makes the distinction in his service. The abandon which they feel in his presence, he never feels in theirs; and we doubt whether Thomas Moore himself, the pet of the English aristocracy for forty years, ever forgot, in their company, that he was in the presence of his superiors, and an object of condescension.

Now we have many people in this country, Americans born, who are monarchists, and who make no scruple in private conversation of wishing for a defined aristocracy, and other infrangible distinctions between the different classes of society. In the picture they draw, however, they themselves figure as the aristocrats; and we must take the liberty, for the moment, of putting them "below the salt," and setting forth a few of their annoyances. Take the best received American in London—yourself, for example, Mr. Reader! You no fixed rank, and therefore you have nothing to keep you down, and can rise to any position in the gift of your noble entertainer. As a foreigner, you circulate freely (as many introduced Americans do) through all the porcelain penetralia of the West End. You are invited to dine, we will say, with his grace, the Duke of Devonshire. There are ten or twelve guests, all noble except yourself; and when you look around upon the five other gentlemen, it is possible that, without vanity, you may come to the conclusion, that in dress, address, spirit and natural gifts, you are at least

the equal of those around you. Dinner is late in being announced, and meantime, as you know all the ladies, and are particularly acquainted with the youngest and prettiest, you set down by the latter, and promise yourself the pleasure of giving her an arm when the doors are thrown open, and sitting by her at dinner. The butler make his appearance at last, and the lady willingly takes your arm—when in steps my Lord Plumery, who is a terrible "spoon," but undoubtedly "My Lord" takes the lady from you, and makes his way to the dinner-table. Your first thought is to follow and secure a place on the other side of her, but still another couple or two are to take precedence, and you are left at last to walk alone, and take the seat that is left—perhaps between two men who have a lady on the other side. Pleasant—is it not?

Again. You are strolling in Regent-street or the Park with an Englishman, whose acquaintance you made on your travels. He is a man of for one, and as independent in his character as any man in England. On the Continent he struck you as particularly high-minded and free from prejudice. You are chatting with him very intimately when a young nobleman, not remarkable for any thing but his nobility, slips his arm into your friend's and join the promenade. From that moment, your friend gives you about as much of his attention as he does for his walking-stick, lets your questions go unanswered, let them be never so clever, and enjoys with the highest zest the most remote spoony-osties of my lord. You, perhaps, as a stranger, visit in my lord's circle society and your friend does not; but he would as soon think of picking my lord's pocket as of introducing you to him, and, if you begin to think you are *Monsieur de Trop* and say "good morning," your friend, who never parted from you before without making an engagement to see you again, gives you a nod without turning his head from his lordship and very drily echoes your "good morning." And this, we repeat, the most independent man in England will do, for he is brought up to fear God and honor a lord, and it is bred in his bone and brain.

We could give a thousand similar instances, but the reader can easily imagine them. The life of a commoner in England is one of inevitable and daily eclipse and mortification—nothing but the force of early habits and education making it tolerable to the Englishman himself, and nothing at all making it in any way endurable to a republican of any pride or spirit. You naturally say, "Why not associate with the middle classes, and let the aristocracy go to the devil?" but individually sending people to the devil is of no use, and the middle classes value yourself and each other only as your introduction to them is aristocratic, or as their friends are approvable by an aristocratic eye. There is no class free from this humiliating weakness. The notice of a lord will at any time take the wind out of your sails when a lady is in the case; your tailor will leave you half-measured to run to my lord's cab in the street; your doctor will neglect your fever for my lord's cold; your friend will breakfast with my lord though engaged particularly to you; and the out-goings and in-comings, the sayings and doings, the stupidities, impudencies, manners, greetings and condescensions of lords and ladies, usurp the conversation in all places, and to the interruption or exclusion of the most grave or personal topics.

Understand us, we grudge no respect to dignities or authorities. Even to wealth, as power, we are willing to yield the wall. But we say again, that a republican spirit must resist against homage to any thing human with which it never can compete, and in this lies the only distinction (we fervently hope) which will ever hedge in an American aristocracy. Let who will, get to windward of us by superior sailing—the richer, the handsomer, the cleverer, the stronger, the more beloved and gifted—there was fair play at the start, and we will pay difference and duty with the promptest. But no lords and ladies, Mr. President, if you love us. N. P. W.

### Ponola Court.

We are requested by the Hon. Jas. M. Howry to give notice, that the next term of the Ponola Court will commence on the 2d Monday of November, instead of the 1st as formerly, a change having been made at the Extra Session, a fact we believe not generally known to the citizens or even the bar.—H. Springs Guard.

The St. Louis New Era, of recent date announces the death of the Hon. Lewis F. Lynn, U. States Senator from Missouri. He was an accomplished gentleman, and enjoyed the esteem of both his political friends and opponents in the high station which he filled.

The New Orleans papers still caution people not to visit the city.

Job work of all kinds done at this Office.